

# COVID-19 IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY IN INDONESIA

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
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# OUTLINE



**THE MAGNITUDE**



**COVID-19 vs FOOD & NUTR SECURITY**



**THE MOST AFFECTED**



**RELEVANT POLICY/INTERVENTION**



**POST PANDEMIC STRATEGY**



# The Magnitude

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	CONFIRMED CASES	DEATHS	RECOVERED
INDONESIA	54,010	2,754	22,936
WORLDWIDE	10,227,608	503,976	5,546,050

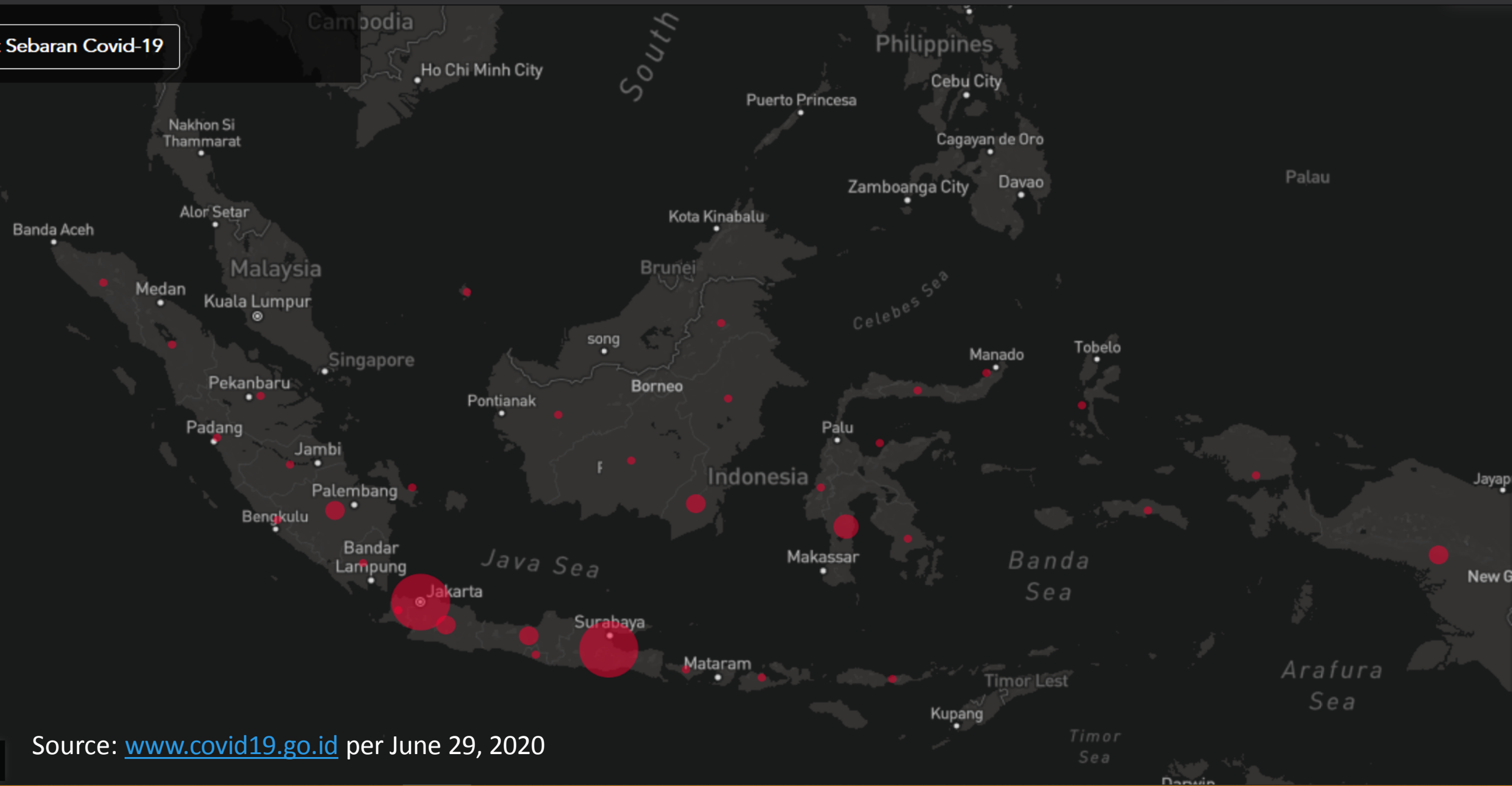
**Source:** Ministry of Health [[www.covid19.go.id](http://www.covid19.go.id)], worldmeters.info as of June 29, 2020

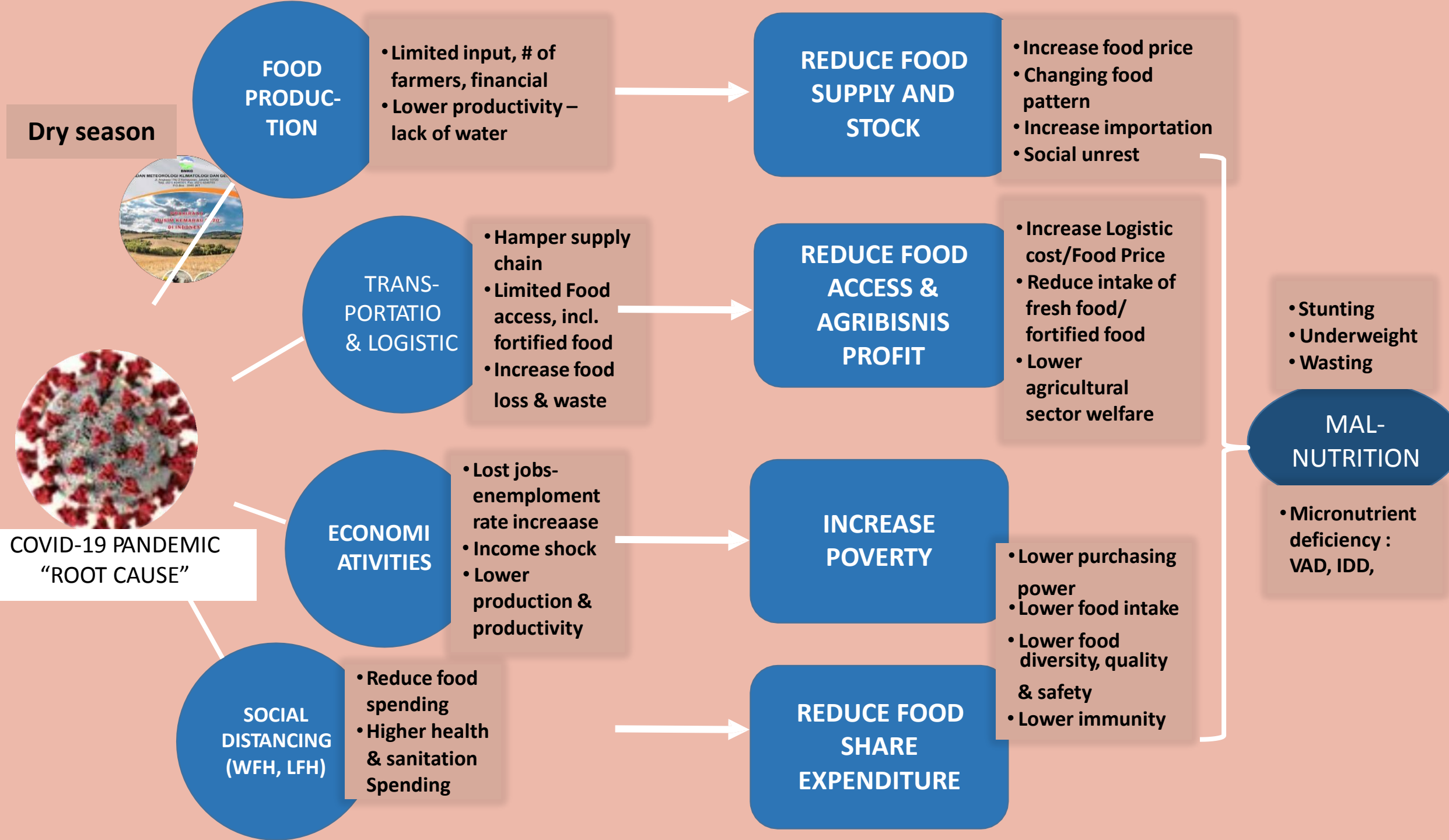


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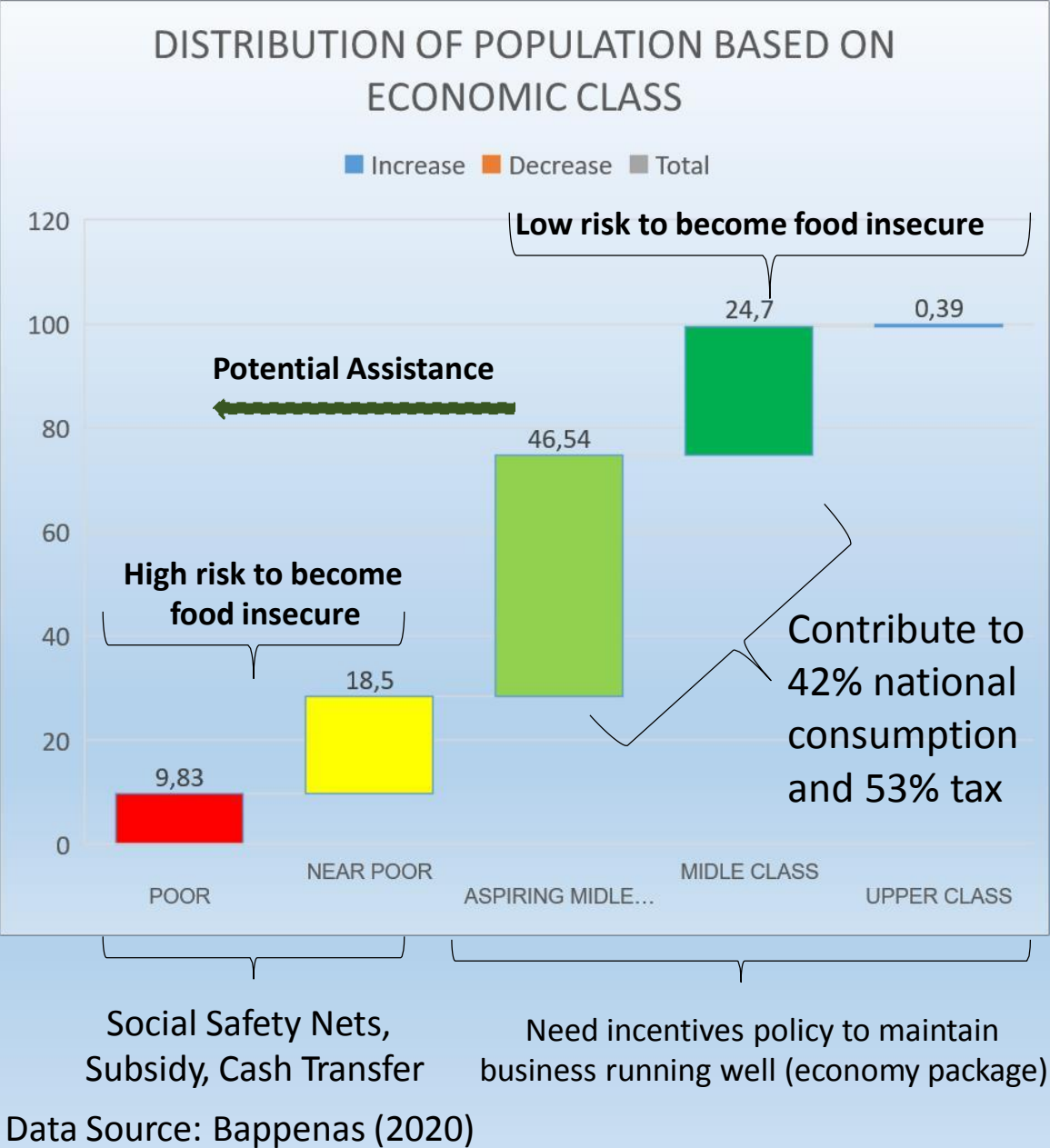


## Sebaran Covid-19





# THE MOST AFFECTED GROUP BASED ON ECONOMIC CLASS & SECTORS



LOW IMPACT	MEDIUM IMPACT	HIGH IMPACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>E-commerce</li><li>Packaging</li><li>Staple food</li><li>Retailer essential goods</li><li>Electricity</li><li>Medical Devices</li><li>Cigarette</li><li>IT/Communication</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Multi-finance</li><li>Automotive</li><li>Malls, Dept. Stores</li><li>Fisheries, animal husbandry</li><li>Retailer non essential goods</li><li>Mining</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hotel</li><li>Restaurants</li><li>Transportation</li><li>Travel agent</li><li>Manufacture (textile, chemistry, plastic)</li><li>Construction, Property</li></ul>

Source: Economy and Industrial Research, BCA

## SMERU estimate:

**30.77 % HH (1.4 National Poverty Line) will be potentially food Insecure; 10.86% POOR + 18.9% NEAR POOR (1.2 & 1.4 NPL)**

# GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SAFETY NETS PROGRAM (BAPPENAS, 2020)



## Basic Food Social Safety Net Program

20 Million Families  
200,000/Fam/Month



## Family Safety Net Program

10 million Families  
Component Index  
increases 25% per month



## Electrical Billing Subsidy

31,1 million customers  
450VA & 900VA Watt Power



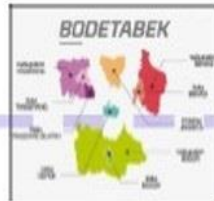
## Pre-Employment Card Program

5,6 million people  
Rp.600,000/month



## Social Safety Net Program of The Capital JAKARTA

1,3 million households  
Rp. 600,000/household/  
month in basic food  
package



## SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROG. FOR CAPITAL BUFFERZONE

600,000 households in  
buffer zone of the Capital  
Rp.600,000/households/  
month in basic food package



## Direct Social Safety Net Program For Non-Capital Buffer-zone

9 million households  
outside the bufferzone  
Rp.600,000/household/  
month in cash



## Social Safety Net for Villagers

~12 million  
households  
@Rp.600,000

## Bappenas Estimates:

- Poverty will increase from 9.22% (Sept 2019) to 10.54% in 2020 if there is no SSN; number of poor people increase 24.79 millions to 28.42 millions
- With SSN, the poverty level only increased to 9.24%. It can prevent 3.5 millions of “New” poor people.

- Govt’ Spending to handle Covid-19 and its impact:

Total : 405.1 T

Health : 75 T

Social Safety Net : 110 T

Tax incentives : 70.1 T

Economic incentives: 150 T

Source: Bappenas (2020)

# Food and Nutrition Programs for general people and the needy groups:



- Food Fortification (e.g: sprinkle Taburia), staple Food (salt, cooking oil, rice, wheat flour)
- Supplementation (vitamin A, Iron)
- Home gardening
- Food supplementation
- Nutrition education through social media
- Promotion of local food as part of food diversification program & coping strategy to face inadequate rice supply;
- Food handling education during covid-19 pandemic,
- Etc

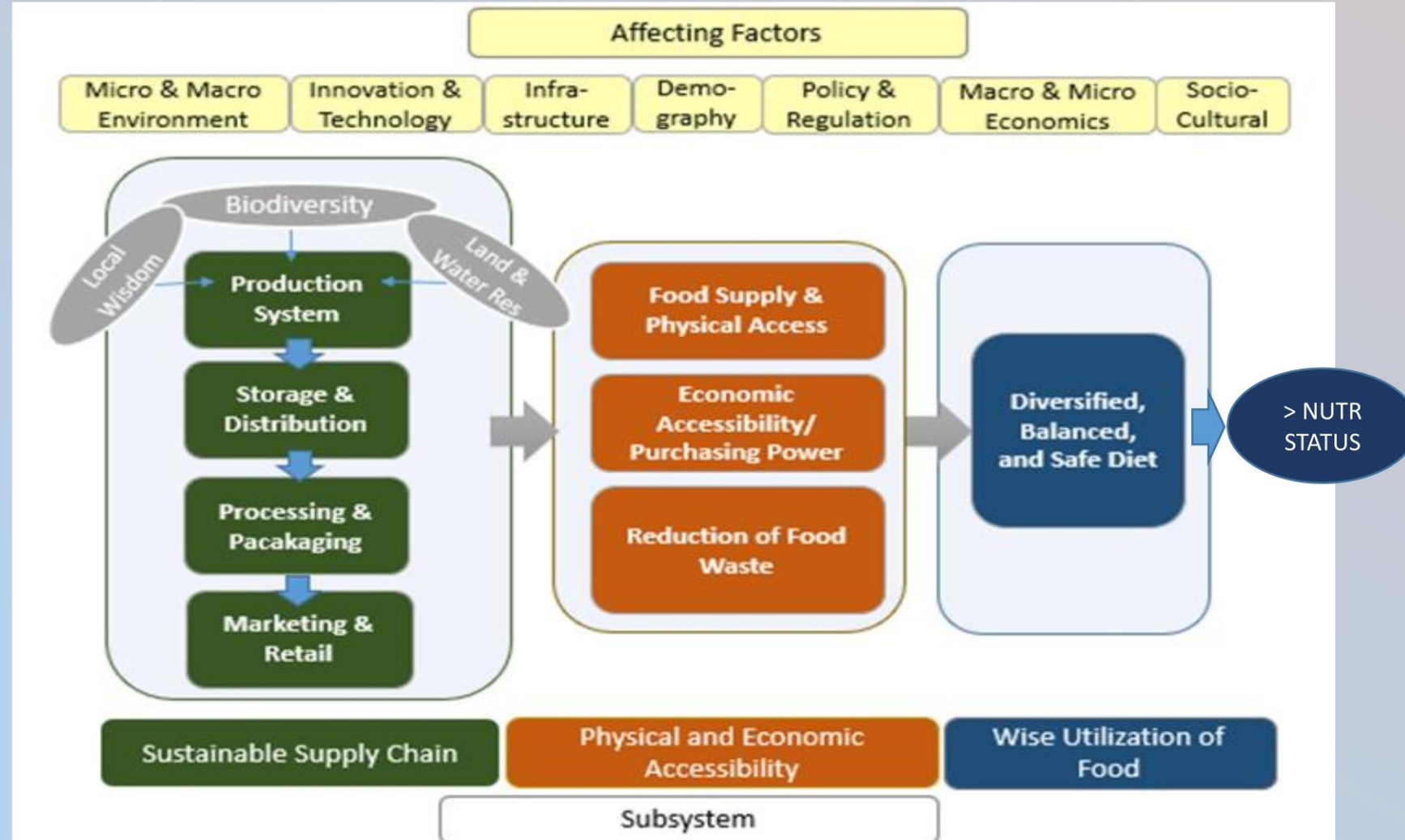
Source: National Food Security Board

# POST PANDEMIC STRATEGY:

- Implementing Sustainable Food System (SFS), optimizing local food potency + biodiversity
- Strengthen food sovereignty & self sufficiency
- Shorten supply chain to improve environment, farmers income & fair price for consumers
- Reduce food lost and waste
- Urban & sub urban farming
- Better GAP to improve fresh food safety

## EXPECTED NEW NORMAL

- Lower rice intake per capita (80-85 kg/cap/year)
- Reduce wheat, substitute with locally produced food (sago, cassava, other local tubers and grains)
- Higher vegetables and fruits intake
- Online buying with farmer based supplier
- Wise food consumption to reduce food waste



# Policy Implementation Phases

## SHORT-TERM AGENDA:

1. Maintaining the stability of the supply of 11 staple food commodities
2. Maintaining price stability of 11 staple food commodities at producer and consumer levels
3. Maintaining farmers' ability to carry out farming activities
4. Increase awareness and readiness of farm households to conduct agricultural practices according to the Covid-19 Health Protocol

## LONG-TERM AGENDA:

The continuation and enhancement of various mid-term agenda programs

## MID-TERM AGENDA:

1. Accelerating the increase of agricultural production (with the target of 7%) to meet the needs of food and raw materials for agriculture-based industries and exports
2. Strengthening government food reserves, including provincial and district/city government and rural food reserves, as well as the development of the information systems
3. Promoting digital platforms to increase marketing efficiency and market expansion of agricultural products
4. Accelerating the increase in agricultural exports with a target of threefold increase in five years
5. Developing food diversification based on local food sources

# Thank You

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